

Memo

Terramar wishes to express concern for the haste with which the May 19, 2011 meeting with the California Energy Commission and Staff was scheduled. During this meeting the Evidentiary Record will be reopened in the areas listed below regarding the CECP (07-AFC-06). We appreciate the CEC Commission reopening the Evidentiary Hearings in these serious subjects. But to request all parties involved to submit testimony, witness lists, and testimony time requirements by May 17, 2011 when we only received the Evidentiary Topics the evening of May 9, 2011 reflects very poorly on the process.

Another issue to be addressed is the continued animosity shown towards the City of Carlsbad and other interveners in the PMPD and the CEC final brief. Impartiality is critical in these decisions no matter what and required by the State of California.

1) Terramar Witness List by Issues in the CECP Evidentiary Hearing May 19, 2011

Pat Uriel- Retired 35 year veteran fire fighter for the City of San Diego
(expertise- fire fighting)

2) Terramar Time Estimate List by Issues for Direct and Cross in the CECP Evidentiary Hearing May 19, 2011

- To take testimony to clear up an ambiguity in the evidence. How is the CECP fire suppression water system proposed to be attached to the City potable water system? Is it feasible to attach it in such a way that it can use City water pressure to provide fire flow with the on-site fire pumps as backup?

Direct – 0 minutes
Cross – 10 minutes

- To take testimony and recommendations for additional or modified Conditions of Certification based upon lessons learned from the Kleen Energy & Palomar power plant fires.

Direct- 20 minutes
Cross- 10 minutes

- To hear any relevant evidence on lessons learned from the recent Japanese earthquake and tsunami regarding the seismic safety of CECP.

Direct- 5 minutes

Cross – 10 minutes

- To accept evidence proposed by staff regarding CECP's compliance with the new federal standard for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and relevant evidence from the other parties.

Direct- 0 minutes

Cross- 5 minutes

- As discussed in the Land Use section of the PMPD, to consider additional evidence, comment and argument about whether the Energy Commission should find that an extraordinary public purpose would be served by the CECP.

Such a finding is required by the South Carlsbad Coastal Redevelopment Project Area Plan. One potential purpose, suggested by the City of Carlsbad in its briefs and echoed by some public commenters, is the formulation of a plan to remove the old Encina Power Station boilers, containment building and 400-foot stack when units 4 and 5 are retired.

Retirement might come when the units are no longer necessary for support of the electricity grid or due to some other cause such as the termination of their once through cooling system.

Evidence about the variables affecting when the units may be shut down, the costs of removal, ways to finance those costs, and other relevant matters, would be appropriate

Evidence and discussion of other extraordinary public purposes that approval of the project serves or could serve would also be appropriate.

Direct – 10 minutes

Cross- 10 minutes

Respectfully submitted by,
Kerry Siekmann
Terramar

2011 RMR / Black Start / Dual Fuel Contract Status
RMR Unit Extension Status

Extended RMR Contracts are effective January 1, 2011 thru December 31, 2010
 Released RMR Contracts terminated effective Midnight on December 31, 2010 or as noted.

Owner	RMR Contract	Unit	MW ¹	Status
Gilroy Energy Center, LLC (Calpine)	Gilroy EC	Feather River EC Unit	45	Released
		Gilroy EC, Unit 1	45	
		Yuba City EC Unit	45	
Mirant Potrero, LLC	Potrero	Potrero, Unit 3	206	To be released 2/28/11
		Potrero, Unit 4	52	
		Potrero, Unit 5	52	
		Potrero, Unit 6	52	
Dynergy Oakland, LLC	Oakland	Oakland, Unit 1	55	Extended
		Oakland, Unit 2	55	
		Oakland, Unit 3	55	
Dynergy South Bay, LLC	South Bay	South Bay, Unit 1	145	Released
		South Bay, Unit 2	149	
		South Bay, CT	13	

Black Start Units Extension Status

Extended Black Start Contracts are to be effective January 1, 2011 thru December 31, 2011

Pacific Gas and Electric Company		Humboldt Bay Gen Station Unit 1 ²	48.81	Extended
		Kings River Watershed II Units	335.8	
		San Joaquin Watershed Units	214.7	
Cabrillo II, LLC		KEARNEY_7_KY2 2A	14	Extended
		KEARNEY_7_KY2 2C	14	
		KEARNEY_7_KY3 3A	15	
		KEARNEY_7_KY3 3C	14	
		MRGT_7_UNITS 1A	17	
Southern California Edison		Hoover	525	Extended
		Big Creek Physical Scheduling Plant	368.9	
		Barre Peaker	47	
		Center Peaker	47	
		Grapeland Peaker	46	
		Mira Loma Peaker	46	
Cabrillo Power I, LLC	Cabrillo I	Encina CT	14	Extended

Dual Fuel Agreement Unit Extension Status

Extended Dual Fuel Contracts are to be effective January 1, 2011 thru December 31, 2011

Pacific Gas and Electric Company	Humboldt Bay Generating Station ²	Unit 1	48.81	Extended
		Unit 2	48.81	
		Unit 3	65.08	
Cabrillo Power I LLC	Cabrillo I	Encina Unit 1	106	Released
		Encina Unit 2	103	
		Encina Unit 3	109	
		Encina Unit 4	299	
		Encina Unit 5	329	

¹ Capacity values shown indicate the summer Maximum Net Dependable Capacity (MNDC) values for the CTs with both summer and winter MNDC values specified in the Cabrillo I, Cabrillo II, and South Bay RMR Contracts.

² The two existing Humboldt Combustion Turbines were replaced with three new generating units in the existing Interim Dual Fuel and Black Start Agreements.

Transformer Sparks Power Plant Fire

POSTED: Friday, October 13, 2006

UPDATED: 12:09 pm CDT October 13, 2006

PASADENA, Texas -- An explosion sparked a fire that burned for hours at a vacant power plant in Pasadena Friday morning, KPRC Local 2 reported.

Officials said a transformer caught fire underground shortly before 5 a.m. at the AES cogeneration plant, located at 901 Light Company Road and Lawndale Avenue.

Pasadena firefighters had to wait for CenterPoint Energy to cut off residual power to the dormant plant before they could fight the blaze.

"One of the main concerns to us is power -- make sure it's out before we start attacking this thing. There's limited water supply," Houston Fire Department Chief Tommy Dowdy said.

Neighbors said their houses shook from the initial explosion.

"I heard an explosion from down there. And when I went outside to take a look, we saw there was an explosion. I saw how the plant started to catch fire," a neighbor said.

"At first I felt the house move and then a loud noise -- explosion," neighbor Guadalupe Lopez said.

Dowdy said 2,600 gallons of oil were in the transformer vault. But it was not a hazardous concern.

Power plant owner Ken Niznick owns the power plant next door and said he bought the abandoned plant in 2005.

Even though the plant is dormant, he said the transformers need some electricity.

"The reason we have power is we had to have power for some things. CenterPoint needed some power for some of the breakers. There's also some environmental equipment that we have down there that we still have that needs power, so that's why there's power there," Niznick said.

The transformer is 30 feet underground.

The blaze was extinguished by 8 a.m.

No one was injured.

The cause of the explosion and fire is not yet known and is under investigation.

Niznick said the plant would probably be torn down in the next few weeks because of the fire.

Electricity was out for about 7,000 customers Friday morning while officials cut off power to the plant so firefighters could battle the blaze safely.

Fire at Chesapeake plant cuts power to 35,000

Posted to: [Chesapeake News](#)

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By [Cindy Clayton](#)
The Virginian-Pilot
© January 26, 2011

CHESAPEAKE

Electricity has been restored to more than 35,000 Dominion Virginia Power customers in Chesapeake and Virginia Beach after a fire this morning left them in the dark, according to officials and the company's website.

Firefighters were called about 6:30 a.m. on a report of an explosion at the plant off Military Highway in the Deep Creek area of the city, said Capt. Mike Thibeault. They could see the glow from the blaze as they headed that way. The fire, outside the facility in an electrical breaker, was extinguished within about 10 minutes of their arrival. No injuries were reported.

The captain on the first fire engine to arrive at the scene had worked on the department's hazardous materials team and was able to quickly assess the situation and find the best method to douse the flames, Thibeault said.

The blaze caused a loss of power to a transmission line that carries electricity to customers in Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, said Bonita Harris, a Dominion spokeswoman.

Crews were able to switch customers to another circuit by about 7:15 a.m., Harris said.

There was no word on the cause of the fire.

Fire hits Bridgeport power plant

Started on 4th floor

Updated: Wednesday, 27 Oct 2010, 12:53 PM EDT
Published : Wednesday, 27 Oct 2010, 5:51 AM EDT

Bridgeport, Conn. (WTNH) - Bridgeport fire crews were called out to fight a fire at the power generating plant on Atlantic Street early Wednesday.

The fire at the Bridgeport Harbor Station plant was reported a little before 4:00 a.m. The fire was knocked down and firefighters were clearing the scene at 6:00 a.m., with one crew remaining to watch for any flare ups.

"There was no operation of the plant at the time," Bridgeport Fire Department Asst. Chief John Currihan said. "The fire is under investigation. Whether it's a malfunction of the equipment or whether it's some residue -- they said they had some workers working in there the day before."

The plant, which is owned by PSEG Power Connecticut, LLC, burns both fuel oil and coal. It was formerly owned by United Illuminating, and was sold to PSEG in 2000.

"We don't know if it was actually coal or electrical or any other type of combustible material that may have been left in the area," Karl Wintermeyer from PSEG said.

The plant's fire suppression system was activated and helped firefighters get the fire out quickly.

About 120 employees work in the plant. They will be working in other areas of the building.

Central Pennsylvania-PPL Power Plant Fire PAHomepage.Com

Derry Township, Montour County--Several local fire companies were called to the PPL facility around 8 o'clock Friday morning.

Because the fire broke out in a power plant, crews had to be especially careful when dealing with the flames.

But PPL representatives say the situation was handled with extreme care.

Teri MacBride, PPL community relations, says, "We understand the public had concern when they heard about the fire from scanners or whatnot, but there was no danger to the public."

That's the good news regarding Friday's fire.

MacBride attributes the smooth sailing to the dedication and reliability of local fire departments and PPL's own fire brigade.

MacBride notes, "Our fire brigade is highly trained in dealing with these situations and they were able to extinguish the fire quickly."

It took crews about an hour to put out the blaze.

It started in a boiler in the plant.

Firefighters also managed to contain the flames to the boiler to keep damages at a minimal.

MacBride adds, "The electricity reliability is not affected by this. Though the unit was taken offline, other facilities contributed to the grid so PPL customers still got their electricity."

There weren't any injuries reported because of the fire.

Now the cause of the blaze is under investigation, but PPL representatives say it is most likely an operational issue within the equipment.

Workers say they are looking into exactly what happened so it can be prevented in the future.

POWERED BY



THOMAS COMMISSION EXECUTIVE REPORT**September 21, 2010****GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION KLEEN ENERGY EXPLOSION**

The February 7, 2010 explosion at the Kleen Energy construction site in Middletown caused the tragic deaths of six men and injured more than thirty other people. First and foremost, the members of this commission extend their sympathy to the families and friends of those killed in this incident. It is our hope that the work of this commission and the adoption of the recommendations in this report will ensure that such a tragedy does not happen again in Connecticut or elsewhere.

Governor M. Jodi Reli acted immediately in response to this incident by appointing two separate commissions. The Nevas Commission, whose executive report is attached as an exhibit, was charged with identifying the cause and origin of the explosion as well as any contributing factors.

This commission was charged with recommending specific steps, including legislative and regulatory changes that might be taken to ensure that such a tragedy does not occur again.

On February 23, 2010, a judge of the Connecticut Superior Court signed a search and seizure warrant applicable to the site of the explosion. The Nevas Commission did an admirable job of completing its assignment without compromising that ongoing criminal investigation.

The Nevas Commission found that the explosion resulted from a process known as "cleaning" or "blowing" a natural gas pipeline for the purpose of removing small bits of matter from the pipeline. In this case, the "blowing" was done through the use of large quantities of natural gas, propelled outside the Kleen Energy power block under very high pressure, where it accumulated and ignited from a source near or in the Kleen Energy power block.

The Nevas Commission also found that, although the construction of the Kleen Energy plant was heavily regulated and supervised by a variety of agencies, including federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the local building inspector, the local fire marshal (supported by the Office of the State Building Inspector and the Office of the State Fire Marshal, respectively), the Department of Public Utility Control, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Connecticut Department of Labor, the Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection, and the Connecticut Siting Council, no agency had oversight with regard to the element of the construction process known as "cleaning" or "blowing" the natural gas pipeline.

Noting that it was for its successor, the Thomas Commission to determine what regulatory changes should be recommended, the Nevas Commission made a number of suggestions as to areas of inquiry. At its first meeting on August 10, 2010, the Thomas Commission heard a Presentation and Overview of the Nevas Panel Report. Department of Public Utility Control Chairman Kevin DeGobbo stated that the members of the Nevas Panel made the following three (3) determinations:

1. The Panel finds that the February 7, 2010, explosion was the product of a process used to clean a natural gas pipeline using large quantities of natural gas that came into contact with an ignition source known in the industry as a "gas blow,"
2. The Panel finds that, although the Kleen Energy construction project was heavily regulated by a variety of agencies, no agency regulated the process used - or any process that might be used such as gas purging - to clean the natural gas pipeline that was the source of the explosion;
3. The Panel finds, and recommends to the Thomas Panel, that there are significant regulatory steps that should be taken to ensure that the events of February 7, 2010 are not repeated.

Manuel R. Gomez, Director of Recommendations from the United States Chemical Safety Board attended the next meeting of this commission on August 24th and made a presentation, a copy of which is attached to this report as an exhibit. The United States Chemical Safety Board is an investigatory rather than a regulatory board. Although representatives of OSHA were invited to attend the August 24 meeting, they felt it necessary to decline the invitation. On August 5, 2010, OSHA cited 14 contractors. As with the criminal investigation, this OSHA process will be ongoing as at least some of the citations are being contested. In view of the pending litigation, it was necessary for OSHA to decline the invitation to meet with this commission.

The testimony of Mr. Gomez of the United States Chemical Safety Board was particularly enlightening in putting on the record for the first time to this commission that safer alternatives to flammable gas blows are available. There are alternative gas pipe cleaning methods such as; air and nitrogen blows, pigging, steam blows, water or chemical cleaning. Mr. Gomez testified that there have been no known instances where an alternative to the gas blow process could not be used. There are no standards and extremely limited guidance regarding safely cleaning fuel gas piping. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes provide no guidance on fuel gas pipe cleaning and OSHA does not regulate natural gas usage.

At the September 14th meeting this commission heard a presentation from representatives of the Connecticut Siting Council. Siting Council Member, James J. Murphy made a presentation that is attached to this report as an exhibit. Mr. Murphy indicated that it is the Siting Council's intention to also incorporate and implement any recommendations this commission makes as conditions to future permits to ensure public safety and to ensure that the future is free of such tragedies.

One important issue addressed in the presentation was The Nevas Commission's recommendation that the Siting Council address concerns relative to gas-fired base-load power plant facilities that have already been permitted and the records of which are now closed. Mr. Murphy noted that the Council has the authority, on its own motion, to modify certificates at any time if they find "changed conditions" as defined under Section 4-181a (b) of the Administrative Procedures Act. Due process requires that they hold a hearing when re-opening the records and possibly modifying the final decisions which allowed the plants to be constructed in the first place.

To date, the Council has acted to re-open on its own motion the final decision in two matters where the certificate holder of the power plant had filed with the Council a request for an extension of time for construction. These matters were Kleen Energy and Meriden Gas Turbines.

As to statutory recommendations, Mr. Murphy noted that pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 16-50j (h), prior to commencing any hearing, the Council must consult with and solicit written comments from certain state agencies. Those agency comments are made part of the record in the proceeding. The Siting Council has taken the initiative to include the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. The Siting Council suggested that the following state agencies also be made a part of the list contained in that statute:

- Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Labor
- Department of Consumer Protection
- Department of Public Works
- Any other state agencies which this Commission may recommend, as having cognizance of or concern for matters involving the power plant construction at any time during the building process.

A presentation was also made at the September 14 meeting by Department of Public Safety – Division of Fire, Emergency and Building Services, a copy of which is attached as an exhibit to this report as to what regulatory changes are appropriate. Since most of their recommendations are included herein in the executive report as specific recommendations of this commission, it is not necessary to further detail them here.

Prior to setting forth our final recommendations, the Thomas Commission notes that the safety issues involved are really national issues. While there are specific actions that can and should be taken in Connecticut, national codes and federal legislation should also be addressing the issues herein involved.

As to Connecticut in particular, some of the recommendations below can be accomplished by executive order, state legislation or adoption of regulations. State legislation and in particular adoption of regulations is a time consuming process, however, it is important to note that the regulatory review process is currently in process

for the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code, Connecticut State Building Code and Connecticut Fire Prevention Code. Recommendations of this Thomas Commission can be incorporated into the ongoing regulatory update process in an expedited manner. It is critically important that the Siting Council follow through on its promise to consider incorporation of the Thomas Commission's recommendations as conditions to permits.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The use of flammable gases to conduct "gas blows" should be banned in Connecticut; at least until such time as there are accepted national standards published and in place.

This is perhaps the most obvious and effective recommendation this commission can make. Testimony from the United States Chemical Safety Board and others has indicated that cleaning of the interior of fuel piping is possible by alternate safe methods. No one has come forward with information indicating that use of flammable gas for this purpose is necessary. In view of testimony that cleaning by compressed air that is not flammable is possible and the loss of life that has occurred, an outright ban is appropriate, at least until such time as safe national standards have been published. Consideration should be given for these possible procedures:

- By executive order of Governor until such time as this can be addressed by regulation.
- By regulation that is not subject to modification process unless an appropriate national standard has been published.
- By condition of licensing or siting.
- By statute at least until NFPA, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) or some other national code/standard writing organization publishes appropriate standards.

2. Recommendation of requirement of special inspectors, development of safety plans and payment of cost by power plant applicant

Where application is made for the construction of an electric generating facility which requires Siting Council approval or a building permit, the applicant should be required to pay the cost of one or more special inspectors to assist the municipal fire marshal and building inspector, (acting in consultation with the Office of the State Fire Marshal and the Office of the State Building Inspector) in providing plan review and, conducting inspections during construction in order to ensure compliance with the standards recommended by this committee. The special inspector must be either a Connecticut Registered Engineer with specific knowledge and experience regarding electric generating facilities; or a person holding a Commission from the National Board of

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors or equivalent experience and approved by the local fire marshal and building inspector.

The special inspector shall be responsible for assisting the local fire marshal and building inspector in reviewing and accepting the methods for cleaning the interior of the gas piping, including but not limited to approval of an appropriate safety plan for any non flammable gas blows conducted and the observation of the actual cleaning procedure in order to assure compliance with the previously approved method. Although adoption of the recommendations of this commission will result in the banning of the use of flammable gasses for gas blows, the use of alternatives such as nitrogen or compressed air carry their own safety risks and until such time as national standards or OSHA requirements are in place, every non flammable gas blow that is carried out should be done so based upon a safety plan developed by the permit holder and approved and carried out under the supervision of the local fire marshal, local building inspector and the special inspector.

The safety plan shall include an accountability system that identifies what personnel are on site at all times and that requires evacuation of all non-essential personnel during gas blow procedures.

It is recommended that the General Assembly pass enabling legislation providing clear statutory authority to require a power plant applicant to pay all the cost of the special inspector as outlined above. The legislation should provide clear authority to require payment and enable adoption of regulations that will contain specifics as to procedure.

3. Recommendation of Clearing House for future power plant applications.

The Nevas Commission found that the construction of the Kleen Energy plant was heavily regulated and supervised by a variety of agencies, including federal OSHA, the local building inspector, the local fire marshal (supported by the Office of the State Building Inspector and the Office of the State Fire Marshal, respectively), the Department of Public Utility Control, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Connecticut Department of Labor, the Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection, and the Connecticut Siting Council. Although the Nevas Commission found that no agency had oversight with regard to the element of the construction process known as "cleaning" or "blowing", that void will be addressed if flammable gas blows are banned and safety plans as to non flammable gas blows are developed, approved and overseen in accordance with recommendation 2. For purposes of future plants, the Nevas Commission suggested that a "coordinating council" consisting of pertinent state agencies be assembled to share information during the course of construction of a large power facility. The Siting Council recommended a revision to CGS 16-50j (h), which provides that, prior to commencing any hearing, the Council must consult with and solicit written comments from certain state agencies. Those agency comments are made part of the record in the proceeding. The Siting Council has taken the initiative to include the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. The Siting Council

suggested that the following state agencies also be made a part of the list contained in that statute:

- Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Labor
- Department of Consumer Protection
- Department of Public Works

This commission concurs with this recommendation and urges the General Assembly to revise CGS 16-50j(h) accordingly.

The commission also recommends that new statutory language be adopted that provides for representatives of all of the agencies above to be assembled as a coordinating council to serve during construction of any power plant facility that meets the jurisdictional requirements of the Siting Council. Since the Siting Council is already soliciting comment from the agencies involved, consideration should be given to having the Siting Council serve as a "clearinghouse" to track the efforts of every regulatory agency with responsibilities associated with the construction of a power plant.

4. Recommendation of Conditions to Licensing to be made to the Siting Council.

Following sections will address possible code adoption by the state and what codes may be appropriate. Adoption of regulations is a time consuming process that will address safety issues in regard to all future power plants. In the meantime, the current permit for the Middletown Kleen Energy facility expires on November 30, 2010 and a renewal or extension of that permit will be necessary. The Nevas report recommended that the Siting Council attach recommendations of the Thomas Commission as conditions to any renewal or extension if available by that time. Those conditions should include a ban on flammable gas blows as discussed above as well as compliance with code recommendations that follow.

5. Recommendation as to existing power plants.

The Nevas Commission recommended that the Siting Council should review its report and ultimately the Thomas Commission report to determine whether its "changed conditions" authority would enable it to review all power plants within its jurisdiction to determine whether such plants warrant further attention. The Siting Council testified to this commission that it has the authority, on its own motion, to modify certificates at any time if they find "changed conditions" as defined under Section 4-181a (b) of the Administrative Procedures Act. Due process requires that they hold a hearing when re-opening the records and possibly modifying the final decisions which allowed the plants to be constructed in the first place. To date, the Council has acted to re-open on its own motion the final decision in two matters where the certificate holder of the power plant

had filed with the Council a request for an extension of time for construction. These matters were Kleen Energy and Meriden Gas Turbines.

This commission applauds these efforts of the Siting Council and urges it to continue to use its authority, within the due process requirements of the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, to make the recommendations of this commission applicable to existing power plants where necessary.

6. Recommendation as to adoption of codes.

Adoption of codes by regulation by the Department of Public Safety is already authorized by statute. Since the process for adoption of regulations takes at least one year, consideration should be given to the possible use of the emergency regulation process to expedite this process. The procedures for updating the Connecticut Fire Safety Code, Connecticut State Building Code and the Connecticut Fire Prevention Code are currently in process and should be expedited to include where possible the adoption of these regulatory recommendations.

The Department of Public Safety is urged to take all necessary steps to adopt the following regulations:

- Amend the current Flammable & Combustible Liquids Code adopted pursuant to CGS 29-320 to adopt the 2010 edition of NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 37 Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines. The current Flammable & Combustible Liquids Code RSA 29-320-1a through 29-320-4a inclusive adopts the 1994 edition of NFPA 37. The NFPA has made some significant changes to this document from 1994 to 2010 editions, some of the more substantial are: a) the removal of the 7500 hp (approx 5.6 MW) limitation in the scope of the standard, b) the adoption of ASME B31.3 for gas system in excess of 125 psi gas pressure, and c) inclusion of guidance for the installation of gas trains for gaseous fueled engines.
- Amend the Gas Equipment and Piping Code adopted pursuant to CGS 29-329 to:
 - A) Adopt the 2009 edition of NFPA 54 *National Fuel Gas Code* including TIA (Tentative Interim Amendment) 09-3, and by CT Amendment remove the exception regarding fuel gas piping at electric utility power plants. The current Gas Equipment and Piping Code RSA 29-329-1 through 29-329-4 inclusive, adopts the 1996 edition of NFPA 54. This would allow the most current technology to be utilized in the installation of gas piping.
 - B) Adopt ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) Standard B31, *Code for Pressure Piping*; including making appendices IV and V of ASME B31.1 mandatory for newly constructed electric utility power plants. This would address all piping of fuel gas whose pressure is outside the scope of NFPA 54, this is 125 psig. ASME B31 is a series, with the various aspects of piping systems being broken down; for example B31.1 is *Power Piping*;

B31.3 is *Process Piping*; B31.8 is *Gas Transmission and Distribution Systems*.

- Amend the Connecticut Fire Prevention Code adopted pursuant to CGS 29-291a ADD section 60.6 in the Hazardous Materials Chapter:
60.6 Gas piping cleaning operations

60.6.1 Definitions:

60.6.1.1 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) – As used in this chapter the Authority Having Jurisdiction shall be the State Fire Marshal.

60.6.1.2 Purge / Purging – To free a gas conduit of air or gas, or a mixture of gas and air. [NFPA 54 – 3.3.84]

60.6.1.3 Gas Blow - The process of cleaning the interior of a gas conduit of debris by using large volumes of gas at elevated pressures. The use of flammable gas for these purposes is prohibited in accordance with Section 60.6.2 and shall not be allowed through modification procedure

60.6.1.4 Blowdown - The release of gas pressure in a pipeline through an engineered vent to atmosphere.

60.6.2 The use of flammable gas as a medium to 'clean' the inside of fuel gas piping is prohibited.

- Amend the Fire Prevention Code adopted pursuant to CGS 29-291a DELETE sections 29-291a-2 (a) and (b) as shown by the strike-out below:

(NEW) Sec. 29-291a-2. Relationship to State Fire Safety and Building Codes

~~(a) The requirements of the Connecticut State Fire Prevention Code shall not supersede the requirements of either the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code (CSFSC) or the State Building Code (SBC).~~

~~(b) Where any provision of this code conflicts with or duplicates any provision of either the CSFSC or SBC, the CSFSC or the SBC shall prevail.~~

(a) Where the CSFSC or SBC do not address an issue or have deleted a provision, the provisions of this code shall apply.

(b) No person shall remove or modify any fire protection system installed or maintained under the provisions of the CSFSC or the SBC, unless otherwise permitted by those codes. Buildings and structures, and parts thereof, shall be maintained in a safe condition. Devices or safeguards which are required by the CSFSC or the SBC shall be maintained in conformance with the code edition under which installed.

- Adopt the requirements of the 2010 Edition of NFPA 850 "Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Current Converter Stations" and any tentative interim amendments to such standard. Since this standard provides recommendations and not mandatory requirements, the scope section of this document will have to be amended to clearly indicate the standard is mandatory and will apply to all future electric generating plants

7. Training for regulatory personnel

Although the recommendation for hiring of special inspectors will provide critical and necessary assistance to the local fire marshal and building inspector, there should also be some provision for the power plant applicant to bear responsibility for the cost of training, available to all local fire marshals and building inspectors on the complex issues involved. There is an existing statutorily dedicated fund and code training process with a statutory board of control established pursuant to CGS 29-251c. The General Assembly should adopt legislation providing for some payment into this code training fund by any power plant applicant who is required to obtain Siting Council approval. Any entity requiring a building permit will already be paying into fund, but additional payment by a power plant applicant meeting jurisdictional requirements of Siting Council is appropriate.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKET REGULATION

Cabrillo Power I, LLC
Docket No. ER08-165-000
December 12, 2007

Robert C. Fallon
Leonard, Street and Deinard, PA
The Army and Navy Club Building
1627 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20006

Attention: Mr. Fallon
Attorney for Cabrillo Power I, LLC

Reference: Notice of Termination of Reliability Must-Run Agreement

Dear Mr. Fallon:

On November 1, 2007, Cabrillo Power I, LLC (Cabrillo I) filed a Notice of Termination of a Reliability Must-Run Agreement (Notice of Termination) between Cabrillo I and the California Independent System Operator Corporation (CAISO). Cabrillo I states that the Notice of Termination is conditioned upon Commission acceptance of two executed Interim Agreements between Cabrillo I and the CAISO, in Docket No. ER08-178-000, filed concurrently with the instant filing. The Notice of Termination is accepted for filing, as designated, effective January 1, 2008, conditioned upon Commission acceptance of the aforementioned Interim Agreements.

This filing was noticed on November 8, 2007, with comments, protests or motions to intervene due on or before November 23, 2007. No adverse comments, protests or motions to intervene were filed. Notices of intervention and unopposed timely filed motions to intervene are granted pursuant to the operation of Rule 211 and Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 C.F.R § 385.211 and § 385.214). Any opposed or untimely filed motion to intervene is governed by the provisions of Rule 214.

This acceptance for filing shall not be construed as constituting approval of

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Authority to act on this matter is delegated to the Director, Division of Tariffs and Market Development - West, under 18 C.F.R. § 375.307. This order constitutes final agency action. Requests for rehearing by the Commission may be filed within 30 days of the date of issuance of this order, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.713.

If you have any questions regarding this letter order, please contact Robert Petrocelli at (202) 502-8447.

Sincerely,

Steve P. Rodgers, Director
Division of Tariffs and
Market Development-West

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKET REGULATION

Cabrillo Power I, LLC
Docket No. ER08-178-000

Robert C. Fallon
Leonard, Street and Deinard, PA
The Army and Navy Club Building
1627 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20006

Attention: Mr. Fallon
Attorney for Cabrillo Power I, LLC

Reference: Interim Dual Fuel and Interim Black Start Agreements

Dear Mr. Fallon:

On November 1, 2007, Cabrillo Power I, LLC (Cabrillo I) submitted for filing two executed interim service agreements between Cabrillo I and the California Independent System Operator Corporation (CAISO) entitled Interim Dual Fuel Agreement and Interim Black Start Agreement (collectively "Interim Agreements"). The Interim Agreements will allow Cabrillo I to provide the CAISO with Dual Fuel and Black Start services upon termination of the Cabrillo I Reliability Must-Run Agreement with the CAISO. The Interim Agreements are accepted for filing, as designated, effective January 1, 2008.

This filing was noticed on November 8, 2007, with comments, protests or motions to intervene due on or before November 23, 2007. No adverse comments, protests or motions to intervene were filed. Notices of intervention and unopposed timely filed motions to intervene are granted pursuant to the operation of Rule 211 and Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 C.F.R. § 385.211 and § 385.214). Any opposed or untimely filed motion to intervene is governed by the provisions of Rule 214.

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Sincerely,

Steve P. Rodgers, Director
Division of Tariffs and
Market Development-West

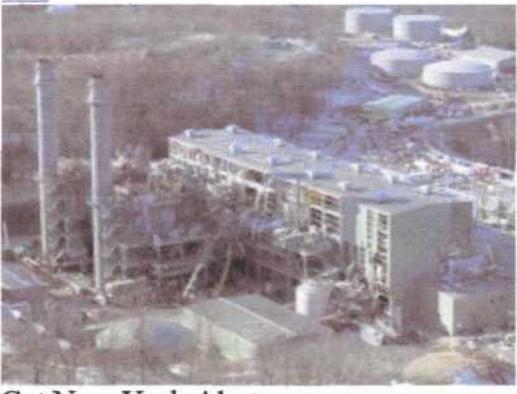
HUFFPOST NEW YORK

Connecticut Gas Explosion: 'Mass Casualties' Reported At Kleen Energy Systems Power Plant

PAT EATON-ROBB and JOHN CHRISTOFFERSEN | 02/ 7/10 11:24 PM | **AP**

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MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — An explosion that sounded like a sonic boom blew out walls of an unfinished power plant and set off a fire during a test of natural gas lines Sunday, killing at least five workers and injuring a dozen or more.

The explosion at the Kleen Energy Systems plant in Middletown, about 20 miles south of Hartford, could be heard and felt for miles.

Deputy Fire Marshal Al Santostefano told The Associated Press on Sunday night that no one was known to be missing amid the rubble from the damaged plant. Still, crews planned to spend all night going through debris in case there were any more victims. The

cause of the gas explosion was unknown, and the investigation was to begin Monday morning, he said.

The explosion left huge pieces of metal that once encased the plant peeling off its sides. A large swath of the structure was blackened and surrounded by debris, but the building, its roof and its two smokestacks were still standing. Rescue crews had set up several tents alongside the site, which is a few miles from Wesleyan University on a wooded and hilly 137-acre parcel of land overlooking the Connecticut River.

The explosion happened around 11:15 a.m., Santostefano said. Mayor Sebastian Giuliano heard the blast while leaving church.

"It felt almost like a sonic boom," Giuliano said at an evening news conference.

Santostefano said 50 to 60 people were in the area at the time of the explosion, and multiple contractors were working on the project, making it difficult to quickly account for everyone.

One of those killed was Raymond Dobratz, a 58-year-old plumber from Old Saybrook, said his son, Erik Dobratz, who called the elder man "a great dad."

The 620-megawatt plant, which was almost complete, is being built to produce energy primarily using natural gas. Santostefano said workers for the construction company, O&G Industries, were purging the gas line when the explosion occurred.

Lynn Hawley, of Hartland, Conn., told The Associated Press that her son, Brian Hawley, 36, is a pipefitter at the plant. He called her from his cell phone to say he was being rushed to Middlesex Hospital.

"He really couldn't say what happened to him," she said. "He was in a lot of pain, and they got him into surgery as quickly as possible."

She said he had a broken leg and was expected to survive.

Officials had not released the conditions of the other injured people by Sunday evening, although they said at least a dozen people had injuries ranging from minor to very serious.

The thundering blast shook houses for miles.

"I felt the house shake. I thought a tree fell on the house," Middletown resident Steve Clark said.

Barrett Robbins-Pianka, who lives about a mile away and has monitored the project for years, said she was running outside and heard what she called "a tremendous boom."

"I thought it might be some test or something, but it was really loud, a definite explosion," she said.

Work on the plant was 95 percent complete, the mayor said.

Kleen Energy Systems LLC began construction on it in February 2008. It had signed a capacity deal with Connecticut Light and Power for the electricity produced by the plant, which was scheduled to be completed by mid-2010.

The company is run by former Middletown City Councilman William Corvo. A message left at Corvo's home was not returned Sunday. Calls to Gordon Holk, general manager of Power Plant Management Services, which has a contract to manage the plant, also weren't returned.

Energy Investors Funds, a private equity fund that indirectly owns a majority share in the power plant, said it is fully cooperating with authorities investigating the explosion. In a written statement, the company offered sympathy and concern and said it would release more information on the explosion as it becomes available.

Gov. M. Jodi Rell visited the scene Sunday and announced late in the day that the state had imposed a temporary no-fly zone for a three-mile radius around the site to ensure that the safety of the search and rescue workers would not be jeopardized. The restrictions were put in place until Monday evening.

The state's Emergency Operations Center in Hartford also was activated, and the Department of Public Health was called to provide tents at the scene for shelter and medical triage.

Daniel Horowitz, a spokesman with the U.S. Chemical Safety Board, said the agency is mobilizing an investigation team from Colorado and hopes to have the workers on the scene Monday.

Plants powered by natural gas are taking on a much larger role in generating electricity for the U.S. Gas emits about half the greenhouse gases of coal-fired plants and new technology has allowed natural gas companies to begin to unlock gas supplies that could total more than 100 years at current usage levels.

Natural gas is used to make about a fifth of the nation's electricity.

Safety board investigators have done extensive work on the issue of gas line purging since an explosion last year at a Slim Jim factory in North Carolina killed four people. They've identified other explosions caused by workers who were unsafely venting gas lines inside buildings.

The board voted last week to recommend that national and international code writers strengthen their guidelines to require outdoor venting of gas lines or an approved safety plan to do it indoors.

In February 2009, an explosion at a We Energies coal-fired power plant near Milwaukee burned six workers. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is still investigating.

In November 2007, an explosion at a Dominion Virginia Power coal-fired plant in Massachusetts killed three workers, and in January 2007 one worker and nine others were injured at an American Electric Power plant of the same type in Beverly, Ohio.

Contributing to this report were Associated Press writers Eric Tucker in Middletown; Stephanie Reitz in Glastonbury, Conn.; Mark Williams in Columbus, Ohio; Mike Baker in Raleigh, N.C.; and Anne D'Innocenzio in New York.

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By [MORGAN COOK](#) mcook@nctimes.com North County Times - The Californian |
Posted: Thursday, December 23, 2010 6:00 pm | [\(19\) Comments](#) | [Print](#)

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[Buy this photo](#) Flames as high as 50 feet could be seen during the transformer fire at San Diego Gas and Electric's Escondido plant on Wednesday. (Photo by Kelley Foyt - Staff Photographer)



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A fire at a San Diego Gas & Electric Co. power plant in Escondido was extinguished Thursday afternoon, more than 24 hours after an electricity transformer burst into flames.

Firefighters used foam to put out the flames at the Palomar Energy Center that had been feeding on nontoxic mineral oil leaking from the transformer, SDG&E spokeswoman Alice Bolduc said Thursday. The foam was effective because the fire cooled as it depleted the 11,000 gallons of nontoxic mineral oil inside the transformer, she said.

The oil is used to cool the electrical current, which is too hot for the power grid to handle when it's first generated, Bolduc said.

An attempt to smother the flames with foam failed on Wednesday night because the blaze was so hot that the foam evaporated before it made contact with the flames, authorities said Thursday. Rain did nothing to aid firefighters as they battled the oil-fueled blaze.

"It's basically a large grease fire," Griffin said of the fire Thursday morning.

The blaze started when an electrical transformer burst into flames shortly before noon Wednesday at the plant in the 500 block of Enterprise Street, Escondido police Lt. Craig Carter said.

It was unclear what caused the explosion, he said. No one was hurt.

About an hour later, city officials used a reverse emergency call system to notify residents within a mile of the fire to stay inside and avoid breathing smoke. The warning was lifted Thursday afternoon.

The plant sits across from the new Palomar Medical Center, under construction on Citracado Parkway, and within sight of Auto Parkway.

The warning sparked some residents' fears that the smoke carried polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs ---- a group of potentially dangerous organic compounds used to stabilize coolant in older transformers. But authorities said Thursday the smoke was relatively harmless.

Newer transformers, such as the machinery that burned in Escondido, have always used mineral oil as a coolant instead of fluid stabilized by PCBs, said Robert Kard, director of the county's Air Pollution Control District.

"No smoke is good to breathe, but at least we know what's in it," he said.

Brad Long, of the county's Department of Environmental Health, agreed. He said county workers had been testing the air around the site with hand-held devices and had not noted any significant changes or toxicity.

All three of the plant's transformers have been in operation since SDG&E constructed the plant in 2006, Bolduc said. SDG&E uses 20 plants throughout the county, but Palomar Energy Center is the only one it owns, she said.

The center can produce up to 565 megawatts of energy per day, enough to power 367,250 homes, Bolduc said. She said the fire didn't cause power outages because the energy produced by the plant goes to the state power grid, not to individual homes.

Call staff writer Morgan Cook at 760-739-6675.

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Posted in [Escondido](#) on *Thursday, December 23, 2010 6:00 pm* Updated: 6:38 pm. |
Tags: [News](#), [Local](#), [Escondido](#), [Inland](#), [Utilities](#),

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ESCONDIDO: Fire at SDG&E substation still burning

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[ESCONDIDO: Fire at SDG&E substation still burning](#)

By [CHRIS NICHOLS - cnichols@nctimes.com](#) North County Times - The Californian |
Posted: Wednesday, December 22, 2010 5:25 pm | [\(2\) Comments](#) | [Print](#)

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Buy this photo Flames as high as 50 feet could be seen during the transformer fire at San Diego Gas and Electric's Escondido plant on Wednesday. (Photo by Don Boomer - Staff photographer)



-

Power plant transformer catches fire Sunday

AA^A

SHRRE   

By Chris Van Ormer

Sunday, January 16, 2011 at 4:03 pm (Updated: January 16, 8:15 pm)

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A fire broke out shortly before 1 p.m. Sunday at Progress Energy's Crystal River Complex.



Matthew BEck

The fossil fuel power plants at Progress Energy's Crystal River Complex are seen Wednesday, Jan. 12, 2011.

[Buy this photo](#)

"We can confirm there was a fire on the transformer on Unit 1, and there were no injuries," said Leah Bickley, Progress Energy spokeswoman, on Sunday.

Only three weeks earlier, on Dec. 19, according to a Citrus County Fire Rescue incident report, crews were dispatched at 6:46 a.m. to a reported transformer fire at Crystal River Units 1 and 2, which are fossil fuel power plants, on Powerline Road in Crystal River.

On that occasion, the transformer and surrounding area were damaged, but the cause of the fire was unknown, fire rescue reported.

After the second fire, Bickley said a fire in a transformer is not typical. She said the plant manager was en route Sunday to the scene and would conduct a root cause analysis to determine the reason for the fire.

The utility maintains fire-fighting staff on the site.

Gail Tierney, spokeswoman for the Citrus County Sheriff's Office, confirmed the call for county backup was received at 12:41 p.m. Sunday.

Officials: Safety failures led to deadly Georgetown power plant accident

Ginger Delgado KDVR Denver

10:19 a.m. MDT, August 25, 2010



DENVER - Several safety failures led to a deadly power plant accident in [Georgetown](#) which killed five people -- that's according to the findings in a 200 page federal investigation set to be released Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the U.S. Chemical Safety Board released a video previewing its report. That report details exactly what caused the fire and explosion at the [Xcel Energy](#) power plant three years ago.

In addition to the written report there will also be a 15-minute computer-animated safety video explaining in detail what caused the accident. The video shows scenes from deep within a tunnel, four thousand feet underground, buried in the mountains in Georgetown.

'Like' FOX31 on Facebook for a chance to win a trip to the American Idol Finale

Workers were recoating some underground pipes with epoxy paint, when all of a sudden, an explosion. Dr. Daniel Horowitz of the U.S. Chemical Safety Board tells FOX31, "the fire involved materials and solvents that were used in this coating process and it was that fire that ultimately trapped these workers and caused this terrible loss of life."

The video also shows the five men who were working in the tunnel running for their lives that day -- all of them died. Horowitz says investigators spent three years looking into how and why the accident happened, "I think this one is a particularly moving case because of the fact that the workers actually did survive for a period after the initial fire occurred and so a large part of our investigation is to understand could things have occurred differently so that perhaps these workers might have been saved."

The findings are being released in the 200-page report which describes, in detail, the exact causes of the fire and what needs to change so it never happens again. Horowitz says, "this was a very dangerous accident site. It took us a number of weeks just to get our own people in safely to examine where the fire

had occurred because it was a confined space and some of the same hazards that faced the workers faced our investigators as they conducted this probe."

The agency will now take its findings to other companies across the country in hopes of preventing these chemical fires and explosions in the future. Horowitz says one of the key things that will be unveiled in the report is the emergency response -- how quickly did help get to the men and what kinds of resources are needed in the future to get to workers faster.

The agency says it conducted hundreds of interviews and [lab tests](#) and says it believes this accident, like many other chemical accidents, could have been prevented.

[See more about the Cabin Creek hydroelectric power plant](#)

The News-Gazette
 "Serving East Central Illinois"

Small fire, spill temporarily evacuate Abbott power plant, but cause no injuries

Mon, 06/28/2010 - 9:28am | [Steve Bauer](#) 



Photo by: John Dixon/The News-Gazette

Champaign firefighters and hazardous materials crews responded to a hazardous materials spill and fire at Abbott Power Plant in Champaign on Monday. According to University of Illinois spokeswoman Robin Kaler, a small amount of sodium hydroxide was spilled on the first floor of the power plant about 6:30 a.m., and leaked into the basement, causing a small fire. Firefighters and hazmat crews responded and about two dozen employees were evacuated for about one hour while the spill was contained and the fire extinguished. The plant continued to produce power through the incident.



CHAMPAIGN – A chemical spill and small fire at the University of Illinois power plant caused temporary evacuation, but no interruption in services, according to Robin Kaler, UI spokeswoman.

Kaler said the spill of sodium hydroxide occurred on the first floor of the power plant, 1117 S. Oak St., C, about 6:30 a.m. Monday. Some of the chemical, which is used to treat wastewater at the plant to reduce acidity, dripped into the basement, she said.

There were no injuries and no interruption in power, chiller or steam services, Kaler said.

There was a small fire in the basement, which campus emergency responders tried unsuccessfully to extinguish before calling the Champaign Fire Department, she said.

Exhibit 9 (p. 2)

Kaler said about two dozen workers at the plant were temporarily evacuated. Some streets were also temporarily closed to accommodate the emergency responders, she said.

Bodine Environmental Services of Decatur will handle the clean-up, Kaler said.

Abbott Power Plant was built in 1941. It has used coal, natural gas and fuel oil as fuel sources. The steam from the boilers is used to heat a portion of the campus.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

Memo
Evidentiary Time List
Witness List

Kerry

I, Siekman, declare that on May 17, 2011, I served and filed copies of the attached Exhibits dated _____, 2011. The original document filed with the Docket Unit, is accompanied by a copy of the most recent Proof of Service list, located on the web page for this project at:

[\[http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/carlsbad/index.html\]](http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/carlsbad/index.html).

The documents have been sent to both the other parties in this proceeding (as shown on the Proof of Service list) and to the Commission's Docket Unit, in the following manner:

(Check all that Apply)

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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

Attn: Docket No. 07-AFC-6
1516 Ninth Street, MS-4
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512
docket@energy.state.ca.us

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, that I am employed in the county where this mailing occurred, and that I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the proceeding.



BEFORE THE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
1516 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
1-800-822-6228 – WWW.ENERGY.CA.GOV

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION
FOR THE **CARLSBAD ENERGY
CENTER PROJECT**

**Docket No. 07-AFC-6
PROOF OF SERVICE**
(Revised 1/24/2011)

APPLICANT

***Jennifer Hein**

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